Our Special Correspondence.

ERIE, Jan. 31, 1854. The Track of the Western Road Torn Up-Attempted Connection of the Eastern and Western Roads by the Railroad Company—Great Excite-ment Among the People—Over a Thousand 4ssembled-Track Laid at Hurbor Creek-First Train from the East-Expected Arrival of Gov. Bigler-Preparations for his Reception. &c., &c. The greatest excitement prevails here to day, in

consequence of an attempt made by the Northeast and Eric Railroad Company to connect their read with the Western. About half past four o'clock this morning a number of men were set to work on the track west of the depot, for the purpose of changing the line. The term road so as to form the connection with the West and It may be well to state here that the Western road terminates on the property of the Northeast company, and they sup-posed they had a perfect right to continue the track as far as they desired on their own ground. They accordingly, at that early hour—doubtless for fear of interruption—set their men to work; but hey were not more tand three or four hours employed when it became known throughout the city. At seven o'clock the bell of the court house rang a seven o'clock the beil of the court house rang a general alarm, and hundreds "flocked to that building, where they were informed of what was going on. Impelled by one impulse, they reshel to the road, determined that the centemplated connection should not be made. They did not, however, interfere with the men who were at work but went up to that portion of the road which crosses Sassifras street acout a hundred yards from the depot, and there are up the rails, leaving about eighty feet of a break. It appears that the people have been afraid for some time past an attempt to connect the two roads would be made, and to prevent it a number of special police have been employed to watch them every night for the last two weeks. The ramoval of the rails on this part of the road was sufficient for the purpose; but about a hundred men, apparently actuated by the most malicious motives, made another break where the road crosses Chestant street, which is about three hundred yards from Sassafras. As the majority of the people disapproved of this piece of wantonness, a number of citizens went to work at it and had it all relaid in time for the half-past eleven o'clock train from the West to pass over it. eleven o'clock train from the West to pass over it.

Up to ten o'clock the excisement around the depot
was intense; but no attack was made upon that build-

eleven o'clock train from the West to pass over it.

Up to ten o'clock the excitement around the depot
was intense; but no attack was made upon that building, nor, so far as I have ascertained, were any of
the men employed on the road assaulted. About
this hour four of the engines belonging to the Chicago
and Book Island road, and drawn by one of the Buffalo
and State line locemotives, were observed coming
from the direction of Harbor Creek. As they approached the depot a crewd of about a thousand
persons gathered round them, and for a time I feared
there would be wild work. One man, who appeared
to have lost his reason, in the midst of the excitement made a terrible assault with a stick on the
locomotive in front; but as he confined his attentions solely to it no one interfered with him. So se
of the boys in the crowd amused themselves by
throwing lumps of mud at the engineer, but he succeeded in dodging them. The engine, which at this
time had stopped a lew feet beyond the depot, commenced moving, when one one among the crowd
put a large plece of wood across the track to prevent it from proceeding further. One of the special
policemen, ramed Mercuith, was in the act of removing it when he was set upon by seven or eight
of the crowd, and for a time was in considerable
danger from their assaults. Several of the noise, however, seeing his position, ru-hed in among the crowd
and rescued him before he received any injury. As
there were, however, some apprehensions that more
folence might be astracepted the Marshal and Mr.
Galbraith, son of Judge Galbraith, of Eric, mounted
the locomotive and addressed the crowd. Mr. Galbraith urged upon them, in decided language, the
propriety and imperfance of obediance to the mandate of the United States Court. The whole matter,
he said, is now in the hands of the courts and the
Legslature; and there it is proper that the vexed
questions that have so a reatly and for so long a time
excited the public mind should be settled and finally
determined. We ought a together, he continued, of so large a number of citizens, could lead to no good results, and might possibly bring about such serious consequences as would hereafter be regretted by all. He was glad to see the great mass of the people so quietly disposed, and hoped that all would now return peaceably to their homes. (Cries of "Tant' right," "No, no.") He adverted to the expected arrival of Governor Eigler, and said be honed that the visit of that gentle and and said he hoped that the visit of that gentle man would lead to an amic sble settlement of would read on which the rights of Erie and of the State of Pennsylvania would be protected, and con-cluded with an earnest appeal in favor of quiet and

cluded with an earnest appeal in favor of quiet and good order.

The Marchal followed with a few remarks. He said that he was well satisfied with the conduct of the people since his return, and he desired the amicable relations which existed between the citizens of Eric to continue. He hoped and believed that all would remain quiet, and obey the authority of the court, and he assured the people that no further attempt to connect the Eastern with the Western road would be made until after the arrival of the Governor. (Cries of "Good! good!—That's right.") With the re cheers for the Marshal the crowd separated and, in apparent good humor, generally left rated and, in apparent good humor, generally the place.

About eleven o'clock the first train that has come

About eleven o'clock the first train that has come up to this city for the past two mon'hs arrived teday. The Marshal comp eled the connection yesterday at Harbor Creek, and the people promised him that not only would the track be allowed to remain, but that they would themselves place a guard over it to frustrate any attempts that might be made to remove it after he had left. He speaks in the highest terms of company of the state of the scale themselves. needs to of the people there, and says that they exhibited every desire to facilitate him with his work. Altogether, I think if there was a proper disposition displayed by the radrand men there would be little or no disturbance here; but they really appear determined to push matters to an extremity. It is said Altogether, I think if there was a proper disposition displayed by the railrand men there would be little or no disturbance here; but they really appear determined to push matters to an extremity. It is said that if they had succeeded in making the connection between the Eastern and Western roads to day they would have gained an important legal point. However this may be I am unstile to say; but it is a fact that the people were advised this morning by some legal authority to tear up the track extending across Chestant street, in order to prevent the connection.

As I have already stated, the first train from the east passed through Harbor Creek this morning, and was received by a large crowd of people. The cars were left on the other side of State street bridge, about a hundred yards from the depot, as the engineer feared the structure was not strong enough. The passengers crossed the bridge on foot, and appeared considerably surprised at the scene. Over a thousand people were assembled on the track and about the bridge to witness the first arrival of the train by way of Habor Creek; but no act of violence was committed, and, with very few exceptions, the crowd appeared to be in the greatest good humor. They seemed to think that they had done their duty in tearing un the track which was intended to form the connection with the Western road. About a dozen workmen were employed in making a switch on the obnoxicus four foot ten track, upon which they might turn off the passenger train. There were about one hundred passengers altogether, and three cars, besides some freight cars.

It was near twelve when the train from the West arrived, but as the track was torn up across Sassafras street the passengers were obliged to get out and walk to the depot, which is a very short distance off, however. Here the stages and omnibuses were waiting to receive them, so that they experienced very slight inconvenience from the clay.

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rection of Gen John Marchals of the day, sgressory we capt John W. Melane, Marchals of the day, sgressory we the following—

PROGRAYME

Let Wiltery, according to rank.

2c. Committee of Reception.

4th. Carriage containing Governor and suite

5th. Citizens generally.

The Fire Stigals will form on each side of the procession, tearing torches.

The procession will move from the depot down Peach to Twelfth, through Twelfth to State, down State to the Park and French to Pourth street, through Fourth to Peach, up Peach to the Park, and on the south side of the Park to Brown's Hotel by state street.

COMMITTES OF ARKANGEPENTS.

A. P. Durlin, P. Seavett,

M. B. Barr, W. C. Braley,

E. J. Ames, J. M. Jostice,

M. Whallon, C. W. Kolso,

J. Deamer. G. J. Morton,

f. J. Lists.

J. Deamer.

J. J. Lasts.

The military are all out and parading the streets, the bells of the city are ringing, drums are beating, banners fiying, and the whole city is one scene of rejoicing. A great banquet will be given to the Governor this evening, at Brown's Hotel, and a large deputation is gone to Kingsville, which is about thirty miles this side of Cleveland, to escort him to Erie.

J. M.

THE MAYOR VS. GOV. BIGLES—THE BOTH. BOTH. BUFFALO, Feb. 2, 1854. Yesterday the railroad men at Erie relaid the track on the streets where it was torn up on the previous day by order of the Mayor, in order to let the passenger train from here pass over; but two hours afterwards, in coursuence of the exchement of the people, he ordere! it to

be tern agein.

Gov. Bigler, where time has been compled in fee and person, where time has been complete in reasting and person, is said to have been rexed that the Mayor gave orders for tearing up the track, and has signified that it shall be related to-day, and locomotives &c., or the Western lines passed over. The excitement is high, and there is an evident inclination on the part of the people to act on their own account, independent of Governor or Mayor.

Mayor.
Yesterday a mob, headed by Mr. Loomis, endeavered to present the going out of the ireight train on the Western road. They piled wood on the track and pulled the coupling pins out of the engines, carrying them off.
The Gevernor has applicated Colonel Packer to take charge of the Western road.
The tracks now run side by side, but without any connexion.

nexion.

The Governor went down to the depot last evening with the intention of fo ming a cone-zion, but he was dethe intention of fo ming a constrion, but he was de-terred by fear of the assembled mob

Freight and passenger trains will run regularly from to-day, even it the connexion is not made through, and will change at Erie.

A fire occurred at Erie last night—two wooden to the

THE SUPPOSED BND OF THE WAR.

ERIN, Feb. 2, 1854.
The track on both roads has been relaid, and is now omplete. The Governor is here, and arrangements are making to run both passenger and freight trains regular-ly each way. The two tracks lap at Eric, and facilities for changing freight conveniently will be made. The en-gines for the Weste n reads will pass along to-day. The Governor says publicly that he does not apprehend and further difficulty.

Gen. Packer takes charge of the Western track, by dietion of Gov. Bigler.

United States Troops Ordered to Eric.
The Washington Litelityseer of the 2d inst. says that a detectment of the United States troops from Fort Ningara and another from Sackett's Harbor have been ordered to

The Washington Lothingscore of the 2d line, any that a detachment of the United States troops from Fort Niagara and arether from Sacreti's Harbor have been ordered to b. is.

An Interesting Habeas Corpus Case in Cincinnati.

A FATHER CLAIMING THE CUSTODY OF HIS CHILDREN AGAINST THEIR MOTHER.

[From the Chomosan Gaseite, Jan. 30]

A delicate and romantic interest is connected with the habeas corpus case now being examined in the Probate Court before Judge Warren.

The parties are connected with the Society of Friends, and are of families of the highest respectability both here and in Philadelphia. Morgan Hinchman, who married Margaretta Shoemaker, sister of Isaac Shoemaker, of this city, and of Eliza R. shoe maker, who in 1848 was married to Abraham M. Taylor, of this city, complains that friends of her family for several years have been using all their arts and influence to bring about a separation between him and his wife, and to that end, on the 7th of January, by a conspiracy, he was seized while, as a farmer of Bucks county, Pa., he was in attendance at the market in the city of Philadelphia, and actually confined in the Asylum at Frankfort, Pa., for six months as a lumatic, from which he was released, and obtained \$10,000 damages from his captors, in a suit in the Sup eme Court of Pennsylvania.

When confined as a lumatic his children were taken by the mother. One of the children died, and though the father obtained the elder, the mother, with young Master Walter, now nine years old, in July, 1850, same to Cincinnati, and since then has been living with her sister, Mrs. A. M. Taylor.

Since which time the parties have not lived together nor had correspondence. The boy Walter, since September last, has been placed by A. M. Taylor in the school of J. W. Herron, in Seventh street, in this city. On Wednesday had, anong the numerous persons who arrived at the Burnet House was a gentleman with a lad a jout thirteen years old, who registered bis name as Mr. Adamson, or people called Quakers, where inquiring for M

Mr. Adamson, and re-registered his name as Morgan Hilchmar.

He again started off to the office of King & Anderson, when he found Mr. Anderson in. Mr. Snoemaker, Mr. Taylor, and other friends had brought from the adjoining rooms in the same outliding their counsel Mr. Stanley Matthews and Vachel Worthington. In the meantime a writ of habeas corpus had been sworn out by David H. Taylor, and the Sheriff was momentarily expected with the writ. Hinchman and his two boys started down stairs to get into the street, and make his contemplated purchase of clothing, when the Taylor and Shoemaker party attempted to interfere. The scene that here ensued, we suppose, will never be truly told, but we leafn that two or three of the Quakers planted themselves in the doorways, and kept Hinchman from passing. The counsel on both sides were excited; one collared Hinchman, another swore he should not go out; Hinchman's lawyer swore he should not go out; Hinchman's lawyer swore he should not go out; Hinchman's lawyer swore he should not go out; The Sheriff take the boy Walter on Friday afternoon before Judge Warren, who appointed Saturday morning for the examination of the case. The

noon before Judge Warren, who appointed Saturday morning for the examination of the case. The Sheriff gave the boy in charge of Mr. Taylor all right, at his own risk, and on Saturday morning the trial commenced. The privoipal testimony in addition to the above was as follows:

trial commenced. The principal testimony in addition to the above was as follows:—

Mr. Paylor testified that first Hinchman was slater to list wife, and with Waber had lived to his family state July, 1850; that Mrs. H had about \$5,000 invested for her own naw, and was in all respects a proper person to have the care and ceneration of her son. Said that respondent had the reputation of having been insten; that he had the reputation of giving way to great fix of passis m, which it was believed led to his insanity; he was vinciotive in his sealings, artiful counting and unreliable as a man, and totally must to have the care and control of a child. There were several of the members of Mr. Hinchman's found in the destination of a friendly character subsisted.

Mrs. Hinchman's friends relations of a friendly character anhaisted.

Mrs. Steed testified to the worthy character of Mrs. Hinchman, and her emisent competency to have charge of her son, both as to his mental and moral culture and his physical warts.

Without being completed, the case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Master Walter is a remarkably intelligent boy, and during the trial was very happy and delighted in the company of his elder brother Charles. Mr. Hinchman claims that he came with the design to get his boy and reunite with his wife. Her friends say the union can never be effected, and that Mr. H. is an artful, vindictive man, with whom his wife can never be happy.

THREE MSN DROWNED IN THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—On Sunday morning last, two men, na ned Cuarles Munday and Patrick McGill, both residing near lock No. 3, on the Monongahela river, went out in the river in a skiff, to catch floating drift wood. There was a great deal of ice running, and, as the two men could not manage the skiff, they were soon in imminent danger of being carried over the dam. A man named Charles Loughrey, residing in the same neighborhood, seeing the danger of McGill ard Munday, procured a skiff, and accompanied by a man named Harter Berry, went to the resone, but it was too late; the skiff containing Munday and McGill was carried over the dam, and both were drowned. The skiff that Loughrey and his companion were in also become unmanageable, and was likewise carried over the dam. It upset, and Loughrey was drowned, but Berry succeeded in saving himself by cligging to the bottom of the skiff. In this way he was carried to Elizabethtown, where he was resende from his perilous situation. None of the bodies have been recovered.—Pittsburg Journal, Feb. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD TUNNEL.—The tunnel which has just been completed on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad passes through the summit of the Alleghany Mountains at a point known as Sugar Run Gap. It lies in the counties of Blair and Cambria, the summit being the dividing line it is 3,612 feet long, 2,685 feet of which is arched, containing 7,700 perches of cut stone and 6,400 perches of brick masonry, and 927 feet is cut through the solid rock where arching is unnecessary. Eight feet of the arch on each side is built of cut stone 22½ inches thick, resting on shutments of rock range work of the same thickness, and the crown consists of five courses of hard burnt brick—the whole laid with hydraulic cennent. At grade the width of the tunnel in the clear is twenty-one feet; ten feet above the grade is twenty four feet. The height above the grade is twenty three feet. The greatest elevation above tide is at the west end of the tunnel, where the height is 2,161 feet. The grades ascending the eastern slope commence at Altona, and in a distance of twelve miles, where the west end of the tunnel commences, the height overcome is 393 feet, or 82½ feet to the mile.

Accident on the Rallboad.—On the 24th uit. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TUNNEL .-- The tunnel

Accident on the Railroad.—On the 24th ult, the sugine attached to a burthers train jumped from the railroad track a short distance above this place, and, the engineer being thrown in the way, ran over this leg and cut it nearly off. With astonishing presence of mind, he took out his knife, and flisishing the operation of amputation, crawled out of the way of the cars which were following. He was brought to this place and taken to Kearsley's hotel, where he received medical assistance.—Farment Virginian.

Our Harrisburg Correct Important Democratic Movement

of Pennsylvania-Sale of the Owned by the State, &c. One of the most important weas ras introduced into the House of this morning by Mr. Wm. A. Cook land county, one of the democratic the district composed of Fayette and counties. As this promises to be the all the friends of the sale of the public w unite I give it to you entire:-

unite I give it to you enfire:

AN ACT TO ATTORIZE THE SALE OF THE WORKS AND TO REDUCE THE STAYE DATE OF INDICE. THE SALE OF THE SELECT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COMMENSIONERS OF THE SICKING FURC. (the Auditor General, State Freezurer, and Secretary of State, shall be, and they are becely, authorized to receive proposals for the sale of the whole or any portion of the public works of the Commenseal to Prenarylynata, whether the same be railreads, canals, branches thereof, or any other species of interest improvements

Sec. 2. The said Commissioners of the Staking Fund shall cause to be published, as often as they may deem advisable in newspapers in Harrisburg, Palisdelphia, and Pittsburg, in this Commonwealth; in Washington, D. C; Baltimore, New York, Boston, Lindon, Paris and Antwerp, notice that sealed proposals will be received at the State Department at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clost noon, on the third day of October neat, for the sale of the whole of the public works now belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, or of such portions of add works as may be desired and for which State stock will be received at par in payment ag cash.

Sec. 3. The said proposals shall be sealed up, and directed to the Secretary of Sate at Harris surg and shall siate particularly the work proposed to be purchased, the amount diered, and the terms of payment proposed as hereinsafter specified.

Sec. 4. That the purchase money to be paid for said works or such portions of them as may be sold, may, at the option of the purchaser, be paid in either of the following modes.—

First—Twenty per cent thereof shall be payable faceth within four months after the narry making the noull-within four months after the narry making the noull-within four months after the narry making the noull-

works or such portions of them as may be sold, may, at the option of the purchaser, be paid in either of the following modes:—

First—Twenty per cent thereof shall be payable leasth within four months siter the party making the application shall have received notice of the acceptance of the bid, and the balance shall be payable in ten equal annual not alments, which shall bear inserest at the rate of the per cent from the date of the acceptance of the bid. Second—Ten per cent thereof shall be payable in cash within four months after the party making the popular shall have received notice of the acceptance of the bid. Second—Ten per cent thereof shall be payable in cash within four months after the party making the popular shall have received notice of the acceptance of the bid. And the balanceshall be payable in trenty equal annual instalments, which shall bear interest at the rate) seven her cent from the date of the acceptance of the bid. The said instalments shall be secured by bonds and mort gages, as hereinsafter prov dad for.

Sec. 5. If the best bid offered for the whole or say portion of the public works shall be an amount sufficient, at an interest of six per cent, to yield an income equal to four per cent upon the original cost of construction of such portion of saif public works, then said proposal or proposals shall be accepted, and the party or partia making such offer shall be at once notified of the acceptance of such bid; provided, however, that if such bid is only for a portion of acy continuous soch, the Canal Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall first certify in willing to the said dominisationers of the Sisking Funn that in that opinion the sale of such portion will not interfere with the efficient working of the remaining portion of the said works, or with its productiveness to the State.

Sec. 6 Should the amount so offered rot be sufficient to yield an income equal to four per cent upon the cast of construction as a storessif, or schedule the Canal Commissioners decline giting the

standed by the legislators, then and in that case such provision may be made to carry into effect ingth asia as said Commasioners and the parties offering may agree upon.

Ted. 7. Any railread or causal company airrady innor porated by this State may offer proposals and become the purchasers of said public works, or of any portion thereo; and if necessary, may nonease their capital stock in such a manner and to such a said as the stock helders at any meeting regularly called may determine; provided, that such increase of capital shall not exceed the amount to be said for such purchase and whatly percent is addition thereto.

Sec S. If two or more individuals shall become the purchasers, then the Governor is nevely authorized to organize and incorporate a company, under sich name, ayle and title as such purchasers, or a majority of them, and incorporate a company, under sich name, ayle and title as such purchasers, or a majority of them, and incorporate a company or companies, if said works are sold in different portions, shall possess and spicy all the powers and principes and beauty set to all the provisions and restrictions preservised by "An ant Reguls ing Railread Companies," approved the almost of this att.

Sec 9. As soon as the purchaser or purchasers whose bids may be accepted soail have made the cash payment and celivered bonds, in number and for amount equal to the sound installments provided for, and one of which bonds shall tran fer the same, under the great senior the Commonwealth and provisions and restrictions preserved by a martigen upon the works on purchases then the size senior the Commonwealth and the second of the arm of the same and the capital seniors of the provision and restrictions preserved by said act regulating railread companies. Sec. 10. Said purchaser or purchasers or purchasers, their successors and assigns, upon such terms as of made in the principal of said bands, or of any portion the rook and in that case the Commonwealth and beauty, and descrimention of any indicated the pr

paid for heir purchase and twenty per cent in addition thereto.

See 14 All moreys received from the sale of the public works, or of any portions thereof as hereinbefore provided for, shall be paid into, and form per: of, the Siaking Fund, under the provisions of the several acts heretofore passed is relation thereto.

See 15 Should it be ascertained, at any time before the payment of the last instalment provided for, that further legislation is required for passing to the purchaser or purchasers all the title and interest of this Commonwealth to said public works, or to such portions thereof a may be sold, the faith of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby pleeged for the enactment of all laws and performance of all sets newscary to carry out the true interest and meaning of this act for the sale of the public works of the State.

The feeling in this State in favor of a sale of the

The feeling in this State in favor of a sale of the public works is a great and growing one, and the subject is probably the most exciting which will be brought before the Legislature this session for its action. A number of frauds have been recently detected on the line of the public works, which, taken in connection with the many which have formerly been detected and exposed, have given this question additional interest, both among the people and in the Legislature.

PanneyLVANIA.

Mystrelous Disappearance.—Much excitement is produced in the town of Fallsburg, by the following circumstances—Andrew Clement, a tanner at the Sheldrake Pond, left his home on Monday, the 2d of January, for New York, by way of Newburg, intending to return in two or three days. His family anxiously waited his return up to Thursday last, when his wife and brother started in search of him. They found that he was at Newburg on the 3d, and paid a note at the Highland Bank of \$500, and proceeded the next day for New York, and gtopped at Chamberlain's Hotel, in Duage street. On the morning of the 4th he paid his bill, and said he intended to return home by the Hodson River Railroad in the afternoon. During the day he transacted business at several places in the sity, ordering hides for his tannery, paying notes, &c. His friends succeeded in tracing him up to eight o'clock, when he purcha ed some goods for his family, paying for them, saying that he would call in a short time and get them, as he was going out in the six o'clock train; but the goods were not called for, and from that time to the present no information has been obtained of him. It is thought that he could not have about him more than \$150 at the time of his disappearance.—Monticello Union Democrat.

Railroad Accident—Figuress Outrage—The lightning Express train which left this city at 7.25 last evening for Buffalo, was thrown from the track about six miles this side of that city, in consequence of large timbers which had been placed in a cowirap by some fiend in human form. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage-car, and three passenger cars. All but one passenger car were thrown off. The engine was badly broken. No person was injured, though the night was dark, and the train running at a high speed until the engineer discovered the obstacle—Richester Union, Jan. 28.

Inits and other in executing for medicinal, mechanical, a tismental purposes only. Phese persons aform to prescribed rules and to make a region oather affirmation of the quantity sold, to ham, for what purposes, and at what price. The wift is not be more than eight ner cast. The Too oath or affirmation of the quantity sold, to them, for what purposes, and at what price. The print is not to be more than eight per cent. The appointment is to be for one year, subject to removal by the appointing judge for any violation of the sot. Ni person to be appointed but legal voiers of the aprity or city, and no keeper of a boarding house, vitualing house, barroom, confectionery, ion, taven, billiard room, bowing saloen, shooting gallery, the cum, theatre, or other place of public entertainment or amusement.

co. billiard room, bowing saloen, shooting gallery, nuseum, theatre, or other place of public entertainment or smusement.

Section third prescribes the form of the certificate to be given by the judge, and the conditions of hond to be given by the appointee, the latter to be with two good and sufficient securities in the sam of \$1,000. The bond prescribes the conditions of the sale of liquor in compliance with the provisions of the act.

Section four imposes penalties, first for the sale of any liquor in violation of the act. On the first conviction a fine of \$20 with all costs of prosecution and ten days imprisonment; for the second conviction \$20 fine with costs, and three months imprisonment, and for the third and every subsequent conviction \$20 fine with costs, not less than three nor more than six months imprisonment. Secondly, if any one shall keep or suffer to be kept on his premises, for the purpose of sale, any liquor, &c. he shall be fined \$20, with costs of prosecution, be imprisoned thirty days, and such liquor shall be estiged and forfeited upon trial as thereinafter provided.

Section five prescribes that complaint shall be made in the name of the State before any justice of the peace. In case of fine, one half goes to the informer may become a witness for the State. The informer may pecome a witness for the State. The informer may pecome a witness for the State. The informer may pecome a witness for the State with the section provices against more than one complaint or judgment for the same offence.

former and the other has to the State. The informer may necome a witness for the State by waiving his right to one-half the fine. The rest of the section provides against more than one complaint or judgment for the same offence.

The sixth section provides for appeal from the decision of the justice to the circuit court, under recognizances of \$100 to appear and prosecute the appeal, and pending the same not to violate the provisions of the act. Failing to give such bond the party is to be committed to juil until the recognizances be given, or he be discharged by order of law. In eases of appeal, the judgment of the circuit court to be final.

The seventh section requires the State's attorney, upon complaint of a breach of the conditions of the bond by those appointed to sell, to cause the bond to be put in suit, the moneys accraing from such suits to be disposed of as provided.

Section eight provides that no person shall be allowed to manufacture, or to be a common seller of liquors, without appointment, under a penalty of \$100, with costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment, sixty days imprisonment; and on the second and every subsequent conviction, the penalty to be \$200, with four months imprisonment. These penalties to be recoverable before a justice of the peace for the first offence, and in the circuit court for the second and subsequent offences. Three several sales of liquor to different pensons, or to the same person, constitutes a common seller within the meaning of the act. But nothing in the act is to be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of cider in quantities of not less than one gallon, or the meaning of the act. But nothing in the act is to be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of cider in quantities of not less than one gallon, or the meaning of the act. But nothing in the act is to be construed to provide a provided. In the day time for liquors to be described in the warrant, and believed on one thereof, for keeping, or suffering to be kept, such liquors, contrar

the keeping of any liquors of foreign production in the original packages in which they were imported.

The tenth section provides that in all cases in which the defendant shall fail to prosecute his appeal, the liquors seized shall be destroyed, and the recognizances forfeited.

Section eleven requires the justice, in cases of appeal, to hod the witnesses for their appearance under recognizances of fitty dollars.

Section twelve provides that in complaints for the violation of the act it shall be necessary to specify kind or quantity, or time of sale or manufacture of liquors; but proof of such violation, the substance of which is briefly set forth, and within the time measured, shall be sufficient for conviction. Nor shall it be necessary to set forth a record of former conviction, but it may be proved as if so set forth. Nor shall it be necessary to particularly describe the packages or kinds of liquors to be searched for, and all defects in the complaint may be amended by the justice or the court to which appeal may be made. Cases of appeal to be argued by the State's attorney, or by attorney appointed by the appellate court. And in all cases in which the appellant is required to pay the costs, he is to be taxed ten dollars for the prosecuting attorney.

Section thirteen confers full power upon justices within the city or county within which the passide.

pay the costs, he is to be based prosecuting attorney.

Section thirteen confers full power upon justices within the city or county within which they reside, to proceed to trial, render judgment, pass sentence, to proceed to trial, render judgment, pass sentence, to proceed a warrant for execution, in all cases under

and award a warrant for execution, in all cases under the fourts, ninth and tenth sections of the act. The four teenth section allows the justice fifty cents for each bend taken; and the efficer one dellar for every seizure of liquor; and for removing, and care and costedy of such liquors one dellar, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the defendant upon his conviction.

Section fifteen gives one halt of all fines and for leitures to the complainant and one halt to the State. Section sixteen requires all persons taking out a lecuse for the prosecution of any basiness to take and subscribe on eath or sifirmation that they will not violate the trovisions of this act during the contamence of such license; such each to be recorded and to be used in case of such violation as sufficient evidence that the party has been guilty of perjury, for which offence he is to be liable to indictment and trial, and upon conviction to suffer the penalty now

evidence that the party has been guilty of perjury, for which offence he is to be liable to indictment and tral, and upon conviction to suffer the penalty now imposed for the crime of perjury by the laws of this Stite.

Section seventeen invests the Circuit Court in and for Baltimore city with power to make appointments of persons to sell liquors in this city, and finally to dispose of all cases of violation of the law in this city, under appeal; makes it the special duty of the sheriff, his deputies, constables, watchmen and police officers, to arrest, without complaint first made before a magistrate, any person actually engaged in the commission of any office in violation of the act, and to seize all liquors exposed for sale at the time of such offence, and to take the person before a justice of the peace, and to store the liquor so seized, and both offence, and to store the liquor so seized, and both offence and quors to be dealt with as if action had been had under the provisions of this act and acquirted, to be liable for no costs, and to be entitled to any legal costs in making his defence.

The eighteenth section make the provisions of the act include all alcoholic, vinous, malt and fermented liquors, and all mixed liquors, part of which is alcoholic, vinous, malt, or fermented.

Section nineteen prohibits the issue of any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors hereafter, and requires all licenses for other purposes under which such liquors have hereafter, and repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Such is the nature of the prohibitory liquor law, its provisions, restrictions, conditions, and penalties, in as simple and brief a form as we can present it intelligibly to the general reader.

restage on Printed Matter in Cuba[From the Washington Union, Feb. 1]

We are authorized to say that the PostmasterGeneral has received, through the Department of
State, official information of the increase of postage
on printed matter in the Island of Cuba to just
double the former rates. The following extract of a
royal decree of the 9th of Norember, 1853, published
by order of the Captain-General in the Havana
Official Gazette of the 18th of January, 1854, will
explain itself. The rates therein stated are, of course,
in addition to the United States postage, which has
to be prepaid on all similar publications sent to
Cuba. The decree provides that

Frieign newspapers, coming from any country whatso
ever shall pay one rial (twelve and a balf cents) per
counce, if loces, and eight dollars per arroba (twenty-fire
Spanish pounds) should they come direct from the editra' filese; provided that their agents in this idiagd
give the necessary security to the effect that the package
somistin no o'ber printed maiter but that designated on
the hand they must be covered with, nor any private
ciphers or other manuscript but that of the address. No
charge to be made for inland conversione.

Per riciterials of any other class, isculating also pamphlists
taking that title, and books published in periodical numbers, shall pay twenty five cents (two rias) ner cunes, if
loore, twelve dollars per arroba (twenty-fire Spanish
pounds) when proceeding direct fron the editors' offices,
and provided they are enclosed in the requisite form.
Fuch publications, to circulate through the island, must
pay twenty five cents per ource, if loose, and six dollars
printed.

Aby Jonesal, Feb. 1]

scend District station bouse in this city last worling. The transaction will excite general regret, because of the profession of the culprit. About six o'clock speciel officer Hugh Lynch extered the door, followed by two genulemes and a lady, went the initiest one, who subsequently turned out to be a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Churcy, inquired of the officers if the justice was ic; and on being informed that it was not the police court room, but simply a place of confinement for criminals, he became apparently much excited, and soon after solicited an officer to repair to the house of a friend and request him to come and see him. During the absence of the officer, and before Justice Parsons arrived, (who had prayiously been sent for), the divine appeared to be laboring under much mental excitement. He walked the floar, conversed with the gentleman who accompanied him, and then sat down; but he was scarcely seated a moment when a spring to his feet ann consumenced walking to and for about the station house, with his eyes set upon the floor. In a moment he was again seated—and then again on his feet conversing with an offiser or with the gentleman who accompanied him; and it was not until he attempted to speak to the lady and was repulsed by his companion, that any suspicion was excited. For nearly an hour matters proceeded in this way, and it was sout until the officer returned with the friend whom the clergyman had sent for, and Justice Parsons, that the mystery was solved. It was then ascertained that the excited person was a missister who had previously borne a good character, and who had for seven months past been pastor of a church at Attens, Greene county. The following is the story, as told by the deceived husband:—Luther Psyn being duly serue before Jassice Parsons, syas—Itat be resides in Athens, Greene county; the world and the state of th

wifer the day that he brought upon himself this disgrace.

Mr. Payn assigned as a reason for the course that he pursued, that he would never again live with his wife, but he would have supported her provided she conducted herself preperly; but that she hed made up her mind to live with Kimball, and the \$100 he exacted from him was to pay the expenses he had incurred in watching the guilty pair, as he knew he was worth no preperty, and could get penses he had incurred in watching and could get as he knew he was worth no property, and could get nething by suing him.

Descent on Rondo Rooms in Cincinnati

Descent on Rondo Rooms in Cincinnati.

ARMSER OF TWENTY THERE PERSONS ON CHARGE OF GAMELING—CAPTURE BY THE FOLICE OF KENO, PARO, AND BODDO AFPARTUS, ETC.

[From the Cneinnett Garette, Jan. 28.]

Lest night about 10 o'clock the new chief of the police, Capt. Hoke, detailed a posee of policemen at the upper watchhouse for the purpose of making a descent on sundry gambling houses situated on Fifth street, between Main and Sycamore streets. After procuring warrants from the Mayor for the accomplishment of his object, and arranging his plans for the attack and successful arrest of all concerned, he instructed Lieut.'s Phillips and Trainer, in charge of seven policemen, to enter the faro room situated over the Grey Eagle livery stable, Lieut. Galligner and seven policemen to enter the keno room, and he (the captain) and his seven men would enter the room or om in the reaf of the stable. The plans thus concerted, the parties proceeded at once to Fifth street, and made the attack as ordered.

rondo room in the real of the stable. The plans thus concerted, the parties proceeded at once to Fifth street, and made the attack as ordered.

When the police entered confusion ensued, and many in the room attempted to escape through the doors and windows, but were prevented and arrested. The following, we understand, are among those who were caught in the different rooms:—Jos. Bolser, James W Kelly, Adam Long, Jas. Frazier, Moses Parmeet, Joseph Rose, James Kelpar, Thomas Travello, Charles May, William Armstrong, William Moore, John Fields, John R. Betz, thomas Mundy, Joeeph Durnas, Mont Carnes, E. C. Fisk, Samuel Lee, Frank Edwards, Bernard Clark, George Moore, J. D. Kelpin, and Thomas Ricketts. These were arrested and taken to the watchhouse.

Captain Hoke obtained the names of a number of persons who were standing round, looking on; these were subprened as witnesses. The police also took possession of all the gambling apparatus, which consisted of a mahogany box, called a game keeper for a faro bank, a box for the keeping of checks for a faro bank, cloth for rondo table, card asse for a faro bank, about one hundred large cards for keno, rondo balls, sweat cloth, keno box, &c., &c. These were all taken to the watchhouse, the police returned and took possession of all the tables, banks, &c., used in these gambling rooms. The warrant affirms that James Calpin and Charles May were the proprietors of these rooms, neither of whom were arrested. The examination will probably take place this morning in the police court.

of these rooms, neither of whom were arrested. The examination will probably take place this morning in the police court.

Monument to Borre Rantoul, Jr.—In memory of this distinguished son of Beverly, says the Salem Register, a neat and chaste monument, of Italian manble, has recently been erected in the family burial lot in that town. It rests upon a square and massive foundation of fluished granite, and is composed of an upright four-sided marble shaft, capped and fluished at the summit in a flat, pyramidical form. The entire expense is about \$500, which has been mainly defrayed by one dollar contributions among his friends. The following inscription occupies the front face of the monument:—

Here iterate body of ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

who was born at Beverly, 12th August, 1806, and died at Washingten. The August, 1832;
an upright layer, a liberal statement, a glod citizen, at the us of the past, yet mird dul of the future. Throughout an active life he atrove for the improvement of his fellow men.

The faithful friend of Educati a, he upheld our Public Schools.

A lover of Virtue, he opposed Istemperance by word and example.

In the name of Justice and Humanity, he labored to abolish the putshment of Death Inspired by Freedom, he gave his professional services to a lare hunted down by public clamor, and bore his testimory, in Court and Congress, exists the cruel enactment which sanctioned the Currege.

He held many places of official trust and honor; but the Gord Works filling his days were above these. Strayer! at least in something initiate him.

The Ship Canal.—It may not be generally known that David E. Mix, son of the distinguished agent for the Holland Land Comonny, is now engaged in surveying one of the contemplated routes for the Ningara ship canal. We had a conversation with this gentleman last evening, and are gratified to learn that his labors thus far have been attended with signal success. The corps comprise Mr. Mix, N. K. Cone, assistant, and six others. Commencing at a point near Tonawanda, they

Our Quebec Correspondence QUEBEC, Jan. 28, 1854.

Trial and Acquittal of the Gavazzi Rieters, &c. Yesterday the trial of the parties connected with the Gavezzi riots in this city, viz.: John Hearn, grocer; John Gilhin, grocer; James Bowne, pedler; John Donaghue, gentleman; Michael Macnamara, stevedore; Edward John Charlton, gentleman; Jas. Kelly, printer; Michael Fox, laborer, (one of the police); James Redmend, carter; Martin O'Brien, laborer; Hugh Gallagher, laborer; Thomas Burns, cooper; William Maher, stevedore; Francis Christie, laborer; and James Roach, butcher—all of Quebec for having riotously begun to demolish Chalmer's church, came to an end. Such is the state of society here that it is not difficult to foretell when you see the jury empannelled, what the verdict will be; and, accordingly, from the moment when the Solicitor-General (Ross) commenced his opening addresswhich was a very able performance—no one doubted the result. Some of the jurors were eracking jokes with the prisoners, immediately before enterlog the box, and the latter seemed to look upon the whole thing as a very pleasant way of passing 2 few days at this dull season. They cared little what the witnesses might say, feeling perfect y safe. But the jury were not called upon to stretch their consciences at all; the prosecution failed to establish the intent to demolish laid in the indictment, although it was clear enough that there had been a riot and attempt upon the life of Gavazzi. The evidence showed that the main object of the rioters was to attack the person of the lecturer, and not to damage the church; and accordingly the presiding Juege informed the prisoners' counsel that they need not enter upon their defence. At this stage Mr. Justice Aylwin took his seat upon the bench. Judge P. charged the jury in French, and Judge A. in English. The latter entered into the history of the Riot act, and with great force laid down the distinction made by the law of England and of this country between offences against the person and offences against property. Upon his intimating that the prisoners were entitled to an immediate acquittal, there was considerable clapping of hands and stamping of feet, which searly threw the high constable into a fit, but which was promptly suppressed by a remark from Judge Aylwin. He stated that if any person was detected in the act of disturbing the Court in that manner, he would be punished with such everity that he would probably never again repeat the offence. The prisoners were then discharged, and, with their friends, left the Court as quiet as mice.

Another indictment, for assault withintent to murder, was found at the same time as the one just disposed of. It has excited much surprise, particularly among the Protestants of the city, that the government abould have tried the rioters first up on the charge which there would be the greatest difficulty in making out, and it has been supposed that it was nothing more than a dodge to put an extinguisher upon the investigation of that atrocious offence committed by Roman Catholics, by expending the time of the Court and the putience of prosecutors and witnesses upon a trial which would mocessarily end in smoke. They would not allow the misdemeanor to be tried first, because there would have seen the prisoners to the penitentiary for at all; the prosecution failed to establish the intent to demolish laid in the indictment, although it was

Our Curacon Correspondence ISLAND OF CURAÇOA, Dec. 1, 1853.

Arrival of an Ambassador from St. Domingo-Naval Intelligence—The Weather, &c., &c.

The Dominican corvette Abao arrived here about ten days ago, with the ambassador on board, who comes from the Dominican government to arrange the preliminaries of a treaty of commerce with the government of this island.

After the customary salutes by the corvette and fortresses, which was accomplished in quite a martial-like manner, the ambassador and suite were duly received by the Governor of the is'and, and treated with that marked attention for which he is proverbial. The corvette made quite a warlike appearance in

The corvette made quite a warlike appearance in he harbor. Her officers and crew are apparently very weil disciplined. She was formerly an American clipper bark, built at one of the Eastern ports, and was called the Naiad Queen.

Raia for the last month has been falling in torrents, and there is no indication of its cessation. The weather is extremely warm, with scarcely a breath of sir, and it is much feared, if this weather continues, it will contribute to make the island unhealthy.

It may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of your widely circulated Herall, to inform them that the Governor of this island and its dependencies, (Jhn. I. J. Rammelman Elsevier, Jr.) independent of other orders, has also been presented by the King of the Netherlands with the order of the Oak Crown of Luxemburg, as another testimony of tried integrity.

The latest news from Venezuela is of little or no importance. The slaver spoken of as the "long, low, black schooner," about a year ago, in your journal, as condemned in some port of the island of St. Domingo, has just arrived here, and is equipped as a Dominican man-of war.

No more at present from

No more at present from

Later from Texas, We have received dates from Galveston to the 20th

We have received dates from Galveston to the 20th ult. The Journal of the 19th, has the following items:—

The wreck of the steamer Jack Hays, as she lies in Trinity river, was sold at acction in this city on Tuesday last for \$1,500.

Mr. Tremble, one of the fillbusters, indicted for a violation of neutrality laws, was acquitted before the lederal court on Monday last.

The District Attorney, we learn, has entered a nelle practique in all the cases which were to have been tried at this term of the court, and thus the whole matter has been disposed of. The government has been put to enormous expense in bringing testimosy here to prosecute these trials, and the result has been as we anticipated.

The bill before the Legislatare to incorporate the Texas Steamship Company, proposes to loan said company \$300,000 of the school fund for the tern of six years. One hurdred thous and dollars is to be loaned on each steamer that the company builds up to three—the steamers to be incured to the amount of the loan. Upon a failure to insure or pay the interest, the State is to have a right to sell the steamers, by giving sixty days notice. The company, we suppose, in such event, will be bound in honor to bring the steamers within the State's jurisdiction.

A letter from Fort Terrell to the Austin State Times states that a sergeant and eight men came upon a party of Indians, with stelen horses, in the vicinity of the fort. The sergeant supposed the Indians friendly; but one of them seized his bridle and demanded his gun, whereupon he shot the Indian. The sergeant and one of the men were wounded by the Indians, but escaped to the fort. Pursuit was made next day, but on the wrong track.

The Times reports the value of land in the vicinity of the sergeant and eight men came.

fort. Pursuit was made next day, but on the wrong track.

The Times reports the value of land in the vicinity of Austin at \$10 to \$25 per acre, unimproved. Improved land is worth from \$20 to \$35 per acre all the way down the Colorado from Austin to Matagorda. In the counties higher up, land is worth from \$10 to \$10 per acre. Farms within five miles of Austin are worth from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Titles are generally indisputable.

A letter has been received in Galveston which states that Gov. Pease has vetoed the bill to grant lands to the railroad starting from Galveston, and known as Lacy's Road. The reason given by the Governor for withholding his signature is, the Galveston Jeureal says, that previous to the passage of the charter now offered for amendment, two companies had been incorporated, with grants of land, to construct roads over the same, or nearly the same ground, and that no additional grant of land should at that time have been, or ought now to be, made for the rame.

for the same.

J. Ross Browne arrived in Galveston on the 15th

inst.

A company of the Eighth Infantry are encamped near San Anionio. They are await ing the arrival of some other companies of the same regiment, when they would take up the lice of march for some point on the Rio Grande, not yet designated.

The Western Texas, of the 12th inst., says that there were no less than five different parties in San Antonio making arrangements to drive stocks of eatupon the El Paso route to California.

The Austin State Gazette says that it is the intention of Gov. Pease not to close any contract for the construction of the Pacific Railroad before the 1st of May next. The contract is therefore open for bids until that time.

Mysterious Disappearance at New Osleans—Musterious Disappearance at New Osleans—Muster Starten.—It is feared that Mr. H. C. Lawrence, the agent of an insurance company, who kept an office in Jefferson City, has been foully dealt with. He left his office on Monday evening to make a deposit in one of the banks of this city, and has not since been heard of. It is almost certain he has been murdered, for the money he had with him, and his hat, crushed into the earth, was found on the Levee of the Fourth district, with numerous marks of blood near it. Mr. Lawrence was an energetic and truly ex ellent young man. He has many friends, who are exceedingly avxious concurning him —New Orders T. ac Lelfa, Jen. 25.